

原文作者給中文世界讀者的序言

Foreword

This book has two main goals. Firstly it argues that innovation, education, welfare and democracy are not separate but deeply interconnected issues. Secondly it analyzes how the model of Nordic welfare state and its educational system was constructed in Finland and what potentialities it provides for solving the challenges of today's knowledge society. One of the foundations of the Nordic model has been the idea of virtuous cycle between welfare, equality and economic development. The book outlines a model of enabling welfare state which can be regarded as a following phase in the development of the postwar Nordic welfare state. An enabling welfare state has three distinctive features. Firstly, it shifts the focus from social insurance and redistribution of incomes to the development of services and institutions that enhance the development of skills and capabilities of the citizens. The Finnish public comprehensive school is a good example of such a service, but also public libraries, child and maternity care, daycare, open adult education, cultural institutions as well as sport and civic associations play an important role. They help citizens to develop capabilities of handling proactively the crisis of their life and participating to the activities of society.

Secondly, the way of governing the development of services is based – instead of rules and control from above – local experimentation and institutional learning. The professionals and practitioners in public sector and firms are encouraged to develop new solutions and good practices. The public authorities are entitled to create mechanisms through which other actors working in the same field can learn from the new solutions as well as to organize dialogue and collaboration between shareholders. This is a form of governance needed in a knowledge and learning society.

Thirdly, an enabling welfare state enhances democracy by mobilizing the citizens, professionals and practitioners to solve social problems and to the development of institutions. Democracy is extended from representative democracy to mobilization of citizens to innovative activities both in economy, in provision of services and in civil society and associations. It is easy to see that these three goals are mutually supporting and presuppose each other. They constitute in a new level a virtuous cycle that constituted a foundation for the original Nordic welfare state model.

Finland is a small nation with 5 million inhabitants with a particular cultural history and traditions. Its solution cannot be directly emulated in societies with different history and circumstances. However, recent decades has shown the Nordic welfare state provides an important alternative model to neoliberal competition state when we discuss about the future of knowledge and welfare society. Evidently much can be learned about its institutional solutions. This is why I am particularly happy that professor Chen took the initiative of translating my book in the Chinese language. I

hope it will stimulate the readers to think policy making and governance in new ways.

Reijo Miettinen, Helsinki, Independence day of Finland 6.12.2014

我寫這本書有兩個目的。第一，我想要論述，一個國家的創新、教育、福利和民主不但無法分離，而且必須被視為緊密關聯的發展課題。第二，我想要分析，芬蘭的北歐福利國家模式及教育系統如何建立起來，以及面對今日知識社會的挑戰，這些模式和系統具有什麼潛力來處理問題。奠定北歐模式的基礎之一，正是福利、機會均等與經濟發展之間所形成的良性循環。

這本書提出賦能福利國家的模式，這個模式可說是戰後福利國家體系的下一個發展階段。賦能福利國家具備三個有別於過去的特性。第一，福利體系的焦點從社會保險與收入重分配，轉向能夠強化公民能力與技術提升的服務與組織機構。芬蘭的公立綜合學校是一個可以代表這類服務的好範例，其他相類似的例子還有公共圖書館、嬰兒和孕婦的照顧、托兒、以及資格不受限制的成人教育、文化機構、體育和公民組織與協會等，它們都扮演了重要的角色。這些組織和服務協助公民發展社會能力，積極主動地處理他們在生活中遇到的危機，以及參與公共事務。

第二，公共服務發展的治理基礎，並非依賴由上而下的控制和規則，而是在地的實驗行動，和制度學習。公部門和私人企業的專業人士與實務工作者，被鼓勵去發展出問題的解決之道和較佳的實踐方法。公部門被賦予責任，一來是開創新的機制，讓同一領域的行動者，可以從新的解決方法中學習，二來是在有利害關係的行動者之間，組織對話與合作。這可以說是注重知識和學習的社會所需要發展的治理模式。

第三點，賦能的福利國家強化民主運作的方式是透過動員公民、專業和實務工作者，一同解決社會問題和發展新的制度。所謂的民主，應該從一般的代議民主，擴展到讓公民主動參與不同領域的創新活動，這些創新活動可以是在經濟、公共服務，或者是在公民社會與協會。從以上三點的說明，不難看出三者相互支持並作為彼此的前提。它們在另一個新層次上架構了良性循環，為原本的北歐福利體制提供改革的基礎。

芬蘭是個小國，人口只有五百萬，有著自己特殊的歷史文化和傳統。她的發展經驗不能讓歷史和處境不同的社會直接模仿。然而在最近數十來，當我們論及知識和福利社會的未來時，北歐福利體制的確提供了一個替代模式，讓主張新自由主義競爭的國家參考。在制度面的解決之道上，芬蘭經驗有許多可以被學習的地方。這也是為什麼當我知道陳教授想把這本書翻成中文時，特別覺得感到開心。我衷心希望這本書可以為讀者帶來新的刺激，以新的視角看待政策制定和治理模式。

Reijo Miettinen, 赫爾辛基, 芬蘭獨立紀念日，2014 年 12 月 6 日